A New North American Genus of Soldier Beetles[1]

(Coleoptera : Cantharidae)

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The new genus, described below, was discovered during revisional studies of the genus *Podabrus*. The recognition of an undescribed genus was confirmed by Dr. Kurt Delkeskamp of Berlin, Germany by correspondence. It strongly resembles *Podabrus* exteriorly, being most readily recognized by the distortion of the apical antennal segment and the produced membraneous lobe of the maxillae. In *Podabrus* (Fig. 1), the apical antennal segment is not tapered to the rounded tip nor is it bent and the maxillae do not possess an anteriorly produced membraneous lobe.

Hatchiana Fender, new genus

Type of the genus: *Hatchiana arizonensis* Fender, new species

Elytra covering wings; gular sutures confluent; prothorax truncate in front; head entirely exposed; apical segment of antennae distorted, tapered to apex, tip acute; maxillae with large, membraneous, subovate, anteriorly produced lobe; male aedeagus with additional pair of conical, hirsute, sclerotized processes beneath and extending beyond dorsal plate and just above penial lobe, these processes connected to base of penial lobe by long, slender filaments.

Hatchiana arizonensis Fender, new species

(Figs. 2–6)

Piceous. Head black, maxillary lobes testaceous; genae piceotestaceous dorsally in front of eyes; basal segments of palpi and basal two antennal segments with rather narrow pale stripe beneath. Pronotum with explanate lateral margins testaceous, basal margin feebly paler than middle portion. Elytra with suture narrowly pale from apices to part way down sides of scutellum; lateral margins more widely paler near apices to base, expanded basally to include external deflexed sides of humerae; prosternal episterna and lateral margins of prosternum testaceous; metasternal episternum piceotestaceous through anterior half, apices of trochanters and bases of coxae testaceous. Pubescence cinereous. Length 10 mm.

MALE.—Head dull, feebly shining and coarsely sparsely punctured between and in front of antennae, eyes large and prominent, apical margins of clypeus oblique and sinuate towards sides and with arcuate median notch, stipes of maxillae with basal group of three or four long erect hairs and apical group of 15–20 shorter erect hairs, penultimate maxillary palpal segment with long depressed

[1] This study supported by National Science Foundation Grant GB-4097 under the administration of the Linfield Research Institute.

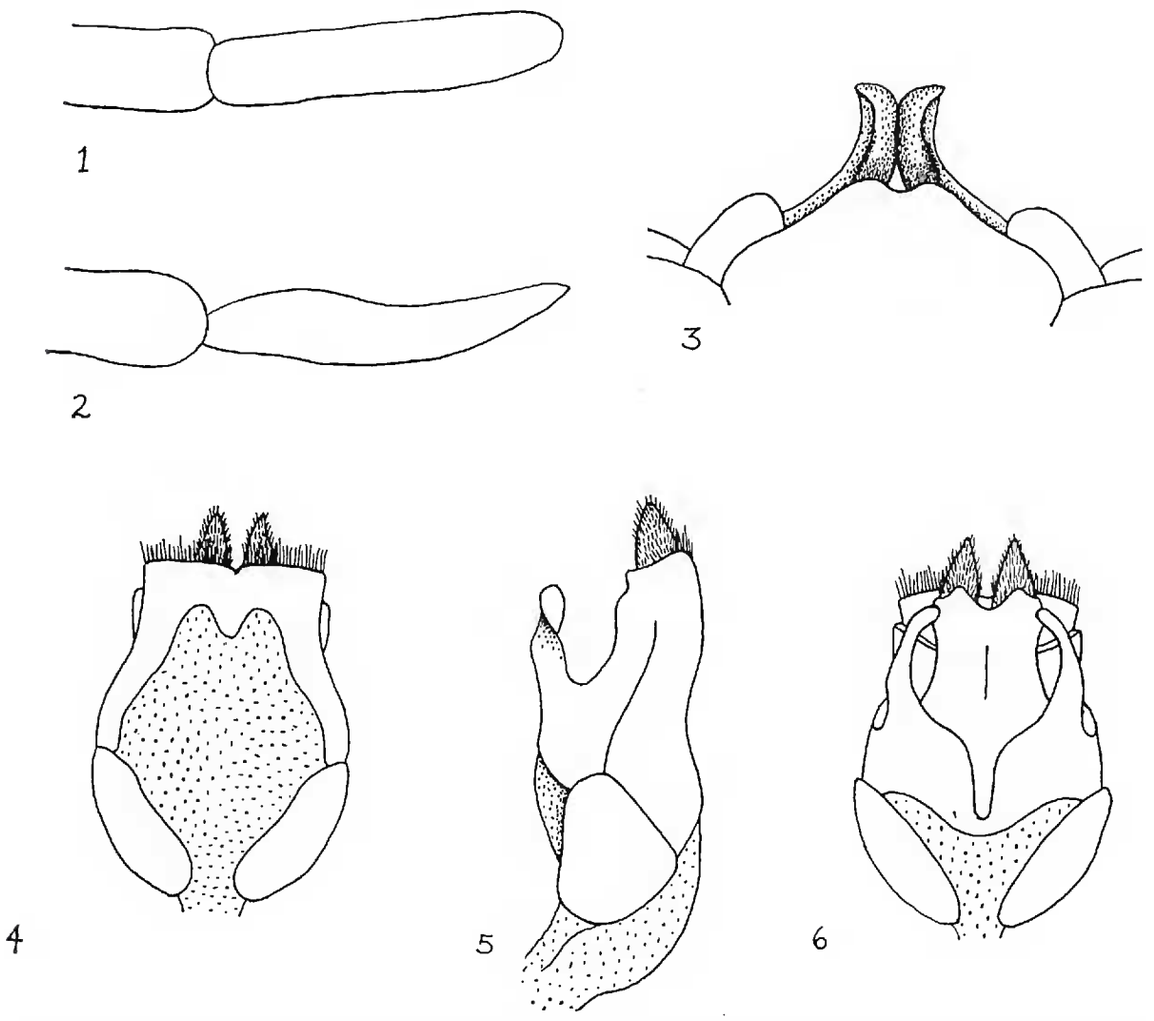

Fig. 1. Apical antennal segment of *Podabrus*. Fig. 2. Apical antennal segment of *Hatchiana arizonensis*. Fig. 3. Anterior portion of head of *Hatchiana arizonensis* (dorsal view), showing membraneous lobes of maxillae (stippled). Fig. 4. Aedeagus of male, *Hatchiana arizonensis*, dorsal view. Fig. 5. Same, lateral view. Fig. 6. Same, ventral view.

hairs, ultimate segment securiform, vertical angle midway between base and apex, apical angle rounded, maxillary lobe large, membraneous, spongeose, with ovate anteriorly directed lobe; antennae slender, extending to apex of third sternite, pubescence dual with moderately dense short appressed hairs and longer erect scattered hairs; second segment about two thirds length of third, intermediate segments about three times as long as wide, ultimate segment longer, more slender, curved, tapered apically and with tip acute. Pronotum transverse, wider than head, dull, with explanate margins feebly shining, anterior margin nearly straight and shallowly broadly reflexed, anterior angles rounded, sides arcuate, widest medially, basal angles acute and prominent, comparatively narrowly explanate, a little more widely so towards anterior angles, becoming shallowly reflexed towards basal angles, basal margin nearly straight, finely beaded, disc finely sparsely punctured, a little more coarsely so on elevations and median concavity, still more coarsely so on anterior third, a moderately wide, deep, eroded longitu-

dinal impressed line extending length of elevations, elevations low and subtriangular, median concavity shallow and circular. Scutellum triangular, finely sparsely punctured, a shallow longitudinal impressed line extending nearly to apex. Elytra moderately broad, individually about five times as long as wide, finely rugose punctate basally, becoming finely scabrose apically. Body beneath finely pustulate-punctate on the metasternum, abdominal sternites alutaceous, finely sparsely punctured; legs with protibiae not bent and apically dilated and metacoxae without an apical process; concave undersides of tarsal segments densely covered with short cinereous pubescence giving them a whitish appearance. Pro- and mesotarsal claws broadly cleft, two portions nearly parallel, metatarsal claws similar but appendix curved and diverging from the claw.

Holotype male.—MT. LEMON, CATALINA MTS., ARIZONA, 12 June 1912, collected by J. R. Slevin. Type in the collection of the California Academy of Sciences.

The Status of *Andrenosoma* Rondani, *Pilica* Curran, and *Pogonosoma* Rondani, with Two New Species

(Diptera : Asilidae)[1]

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In the recent *Catalog of the Diptera of North America* Martin and Wilcox (1965) made *Pilica* Curran with bristles on the metanotal calli a synonym of *Andrenosoma* Rondani with bare calli. Also, such bristles do not separate *Bombomima* Enderlein from *Laphria* Meigen (Martin, 1965). One species of *Bombomima* has bare calli while the number of bristles on the calli of the other 31 species ranges from three on one species on up to many on several. Half of the *Laphria* have such bristles while the other half have none. The three Nearctic *Pogonosoma* Rondani and the type of the genus, Palearctic *P. maroccum* (Fabricius), have bare metanotal calli, but the new species described here has metanotal bristles. The either bare or bristled hypopleurae, which are anterior to and adjacent to the metanotal calli, do not separate *Stenopogon* Loew from *Scleropogon* Loew.

Pogonosoma was retained in the Catalog with reservations because only the three submarginal cells separate the genus from *Andrenosoma*. In *Efferia* Coquillett 10 species have three submarginal cells but the

[1] National Science Foundation Grant GB 1267 is acknowledged.